

State laws had been passed, that if a slave in resisting his master, killed him, he should be hung.

An application had been made to him while he was at Washington, in behalf of a young colored woman, who while defending what was dearer to her than life itself, from the brutal assaults of a white man, killed him. She was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. Interest having been made in her favor, however, she was pardoned on condition of going to Canada, where I believe she is. [Loud applause.] I mention this to show that such laws exist. Would it have been any consolation to her if she had gone to the gallows, to tell her that her death was not legal? My friend really means to say that the crime of slavery is not diminished by these laws, and that he who holds slaves is just as guilty as though it were not legalized.

Mr. Giddings called upon the Secretary to read the 14th resolution of the report, which was done.

Now, the only difference between my friend and myself is that we shall distinctly specify that slavery is not legal. And here let me say one thing in all good conscience, and it is this: Do not embarrass your public men by placing them in a position that renders them liable to be assailed. No, in the name of humanity, if you send me back to Washington—and I suppose you will—[cries of yes, yes, we will, and loud cheers.] do not place me in such a position that I have to defend our platform, instead of attacking slavery with my coat off and my sleeves rolled up.

My brother says that the platform must be as wide as the interests of our government, but for my part, I intend to progress. I wish to know more next year than I do this. Our progress must be onward and upward, until we have eradicated slavery of all kinds from amongst mankind. We at Buffalo felt that our platform was imperfect, but we went on, and intend to bring it always up to the day in which we live. [Cheers.]

(A member asked, suppose that the Legislature of Ohio would pass a law stating that the inhabitants of the Western Reserve were slaves, would Mr. Giddings petition for their repeal.)

Mr. G. most unquestionably I would, I would have it stricken from the statute book. Let me answer you one question by asking another; would you vote for its repeal in the legislature if you had a vote?

Ans. I would treat it as a nullity.

Que. Yes; but would you vote for its repeal.

Ans. Yes.

So would I, I assure you.

After some further remarks, in which Mr. G. contended that the proper method was to endeavor to procure the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; He sat down amidst loud applause.

#### The Gag--Brow-beating.

The Southerners are resolved to carry out the platform, if they can, and to fetter free speech. What has occurred in the Senate, all know. Mr. Sumner was not allowed to speak on the subject of the Fugitive Act. The other day a bold effort was made by Polk, of Tennessee, and Meade, of Virginia, to silence Horace Mann, by brute force. The Telegraphic record reports the case as follows:

"Mr. Mann, after alluding to Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas, and their splendid bids to the South for the Presidency, proceeded to speak of the Whig and Democratic National Conventions, and to condemn their action on the slavery question, which, he said, was an attempt to silence the voice of mankind on a subject most important to human hearts. They might as well have tried to force the oak back into the acorn, or drive the spirit of the 19th century back into the dark ages, as to silence discussion on this subject. He then proceeded to condemn slavery in the strongest terms, depicting the degrading evils and enormous crimes attached to it.

Mr. Polk asked him to paint a picture of the negroes in the Northern States.

Mr. Mann—I will at another time.

Mr. Polk—I insist upon it now; the remarks are unworthy of a member on this floor, and therefore I ask that he give it now. (Sensation, and cries of order, order.)

Mr. Mann—The gentleman must not forbid our discussing slavery.

Mr. Polk—I brand as a slander, that which you were guilty of uttering.

—It is not for others, when a slave is on the floor, to dictate the tone of the discussion.

Resolved, That each person here present, will, and every good citizen of this village and its environs, ought to consider himself a special committee to carry out the provisions of the foregoing resolutions.

CHARLES GREEN, Chairman.

C. O. ARNOLD, Secretary.

The Committee appointed to procure a house for the village of Ravens, would report that they have purchased of N. D. Clark & Co., of this village, a neat and substantial house, and the same is paid for, and now is in the hands of Wm. Wadsworth, who holds himself in readiness to furnish the house in good order, with horse and driver, on all funeral occasions when desired, for the sum of one dollar, to be paid by those for whom it is used, if they are able; if not, the amount to be raised by some other means, so that all can have the benefit of it.

The Committee would take this opportunity to express, in behalf of the citizens of Ravens, their thanks to Mrs. CURTIS March, for her untiring efforts in raising money to procure said house.

ISAAC SWIFT, J. T. GREEN, A. B. GRIFFIN, Ravens, Aug. 21, 1852.

The account which a correspondent gives of the Rotarian meeting is crowded out.

The Chairman said if his decision was not satisfactory, an appeal could be taken from it. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said some gentlemen who had talked about everything, could appeal.

Mr. Polk—I take the responsibility, and appeal from the decision of the Chair, and I hold the gentleman from Ohio in the same contempt as I do the gentleman from Massachusetts. I say to the gentleman from Ohio, I hold him—The remaining part of the sentence was drowned in loud cries of "order, order!"

The question having been taken, the Chairman was sustained in deciding the gentleman from Massachusetts in order. Comparative quiet ensued.

Mr. Mann concluded his remarks, showing, among other things, how badly Messrs. Fillmore, Cass, Buchanan, Webster and other distinguished men, had been treated by the South, notwithstanding their submission to the slave power. He also expressed his surprise to see an attempt to drag him down, because he spoke the words of truth.

Thus are these Southerners insulting as they can, and are rudely attempting to gag a Northern member. And for what? Because he has dared to speak out his thoughts as a free man. See thus to what degradation the Slave-Power would drag us; how it would force upon us a tyranny as galling as ever man felt, and to uphold the institution. Who's for submission? Who will say yield?

### THE OHIO STAR.

RAVENNA.

Wednesday, September 1, 1852.

Free Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN P. HALE,

of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE W. JULIAN,

of Indiana.

County Ticket.

Commissioner.

WILLIS STRICKLAND.

Auditor.

ORLO W. STRONG.

Sheriff.

SYLVESTER TAYLOR, Jr.

Coroner.

SAMUEL HASTINGS.

Recorder.

THOMAS W. BROWNING.

Director of County Infirmary.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS.

Free Democratic Mass Meeting at Deerfield.

Judge Spalding and others will speak at Deerfield on Friday Sept. 10th. Meeting to organize at 10 o'clock A. M. Circulate the notice.

Gen. Houston will speak at Cleveland next Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Mass Meeting of the Compromise Democracy, held in this place last week, presented a fair turn out, in point of numbers—probably not varying much from the number in attendance at the Mass Meeting of the Free Democracy.

No resolutions, we believe, were passed. Judge Bliss of Akron, and the Hon. DAVID TON, of Youngstown, spoke—we heard only the speech of the latter. We took notes of the speech, and could give a very full and fair report of it—but we refrain from so doing, because he refrained from discussing the living, exciting questions of principle, of the present day.

He claimed that the Whig party is the successor, in spirit and principle, of the Federal Party of Alien and Sedition Law memory, discussed the U. S. Bank, Tariff, Specie Circular, and Gen. Scott, largely disparaging that gentleman, and but briefly alluded, and with but small praise, to Gen. Pierce.

He made no distinctive allusion whatever to the three National Platforms now before the people—neither vindicated his own nor attacked the others.

He simply, briefly and incidentally claimed that the Fugitive Law was required by the Constitution, and is therefore Constitutional—claimed that Gen. Scott was

This is all out and out, in favor of the American press. Mention in without bestowing upon it the fulsome flattery of the three parties already widely attracting the attention of the country for their secretaries, unawakened the interest of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies—and many Societies are making arrangements to include copies of this work a more their list of Premiums to be bestowed upon competitors for prizes.

It is commended to the attention of the Farmers of Portage County.

The Publishers have left a copy at the Star Office, which can be examined by all who wish to see it.

It is also for sale at Hall's Book Store, Ravens.

Mrs. SWISSELM—This patriotic and public-spirited lady, has, since the Pittsburgh Convention, given her paper, the Saturday Visitor, a political position. She has placed at mast-head the names of Hale and Julian, and her paper is now the organ of the Free Democracy of Western Pennsylvania. We rejoice to welcome to the field of moral political conflict, so able and worthy a co-worker.

Resolutions. Passed at the Free Democratic Mass Meeting held at Ravens, August 19th, and omitted from the official proceedings as published in the Star last week.

"The Committee on resolutions, Messrs. Henry A. Swift, S. A. Gillett, Thomas Earl, L. W. Hall and Ferris Couch, through their chairman Henry A. Swift, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Preamble.

The history of the Federal Government of the United States presents to us a series of repeated and continued invasions of a small, but reckless and determined, sectional power upon the rights of the freemen of the whole country, and in, to use the words of a Father of American Democracy "a history of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression." Our glorious Constitution, "the Magna Charta of American Liberty," ordained "to establish justice, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to posterity" has been often, and deliberately wrested from its purpose and the intention of its framers to subvert the infamous ends of a horde of "petty tyrants," who impudently demand that we shall become partakers in the guilt of robbing our fellow men of the fruits of their hard toil, for their benefit, because they are too lazy and too proud to work. Under threats of "dissolving the Union," our representatives in Congress have been bullied into the betrayal of the interests of freedom, by giving their assent to the passage of bills, under the specious and deceitful names of "compromises" and "peace measures," that have extended the accursed institution of human slavery over vast territories under our control, made every foot of land in the free states and territories the legitimate hunting ground of the man-chief, every son of the pilgrims a blood-hound to go where he shall say "seek," stop whatever human being he shall say "seize," and carry him off, to any miserable den of piracy and lust that he may call his own, in any part of the land of Washington under the banner of the stripes and stars, no matter how distant; and holds as security our property, our lands, our "inalienable homesteads" and even our sacred personal liberty that he will not let the natural instincts of humanity lead us to refuse to do with alacrity the hateful work. Such are the Compromise Measures and Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. Upon the news of their passage one universal outburst of indignation was heard through all the north. Throughout the County of Portage but one expression came from the lips of her outcast citizens, without distinction of party, speaking the stern resolution of their hearts: "Resistance and Repeal!"

Paris declared in her meeting of freemen, that the fugitive act is "a national disgrace, a libel on the legislation of the nation, a black spot in our national history, and that obedience to its commands would be disobedience to God."

Randolph affirmed that "the American Congress in the passage of the fugitive bill, had shown themselves the avowed enemies of liberty, false to God and man, and had brought upon the nation the contempt of the world."

Palmira asserted that "it imposes upon freemen, obligations that no freeman can perform, and such as no patriot will perform, and demands resistance at all and every hazard."

Garrettsville said, "We denounce it, and turn away from it with loathing, as violating the constitution, the laws of God, and the laws of our nature; we call upon Congress to repeal it without delay, and we consider it our moral duty to resist it while it exists."

L. V. Pierce, Esq., wrote a letter to that meeting. "I will not her support the law nor support a man for office who will. I not only go for the repeal of it, but for open and manly resistance to it while unrepealed."

Birfield said, "We welcome the fugitives from Southern American tyranny to our homes, and our votes shall never be given to any man for office who voted for this bill or who neglected to vote against it."

Franklin proclaimed that law "unjust, unequal, and inhuman," and resolved to protect the fugitive.

Edinburgh declared it "in conflict with the whole spirit of the people, and directly in conflict with the spirit and letter of the Divine Laws; and that when human laws come in conflict with Divine Laws it is our duty to obey God rather than man."

Ravenna called upon "all good citizens of the county who will indignantly condemn and frown upon the fugitive slave law, and all who united in its enactment, or approval, to assemble in mass meeting at the Court House on the 20th of October, 1850. The people responded to the call, and that meeting presided over by an able and prominent Democrat, with the three editors of the three parties already widely attracting the attention of the country for their secretaries, unawakened the interest of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies—and many Societies are making arrangements to include copies of this work a more their list of Premiums to be bestowed upon competitors for prizes.

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ters we hear the craven voice of exultation. Yes, Northern throats are hoarse with rejoicings at the victory obtained by slavery over freedom! Oh, that some avenging angel would blot out the disgraceful record, that our posterity might be spared the mortification of blushing at the degeneracy of their fathers!"

Senator Wade in his speech in the Court House avowed that the fugitive law was "unconstitutional, the most infamous enactment known to the statute books of this country, and one that even the corrupt governments of the Old World could not pass without driving their people to revolution;" that for himself under his oath of Office and in his high judicial capacity as the President of our courts of justice, he should resist it "regardless of fines and imprisonments."

Less than two years have passed away since all these things were said and done, and during that time the practical applications of the law, have only served fully to develop its devilish cruelty, and its insulting requirements. Yet now, in the year 1852, the two great National Parties of the country have by the solemn decision of their deliberative conventions, inscribed upon their banners, "The Union for the sake of Slavery! The Finality of the Compromise Measures and the Fugitive Law! Down with all who would speak or publish their enormities, or taunt us with our shame!"

The representatives of the freemen of the free North were there, but they were as useless as wooden blocks to resist the insolent demands of representatives of property, the slaveholders and their overseers, who gathered there with plantation whips to overawe and strike down every expression of northern feeling. In almost the language of the south the Union Meeting of Whigs and Democrats in New York, and the message of Fillmore to Congress, these conventions have spoken as the spirit of slavery gave them utterance. And from the candidates whom they put in nomination have come back the ready response, and the hearty pledge that even to discountenancing and resisting agitation, in spite of executive and military power in this free land shall carry out and enforce the intent and meaning of the disgraceful resolutions.

We, therefore, the Free Democracy of Portage County in Mass meeting assembled solemnly resolve:

1. That we scorn the attempt made by the National Conventions of Democrats and Whigs to force us to vote for the detestable Compromise Measures and the Fugitive Slave Bill, as being a base trick to secure their endorsement by men who have "indignantly frowned upon and condemned them."

2. That in the language of Governor Wood's inaugural in 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law "can never receive the voluntary cooperation of our people; and we view with equal contempt and defiance the ridiculous assumption of these Conventions to resist" and "discountenance" our meeting on all suitable occasions in all proper places, now and hereafter, here or elsewhere, to express our utter loathing of the law and the men who passed it, as well as our firm intention and stern determination "to agitate" the subject of its enormity and unconstitutionality and the question of repeal until the usurped rights of the Free States shall be restored, and it shall be deemed constitutional to legislate against Slavery wherever the Federal Government may extend and enforce its control.

3. That governments are instituted among men to secure to them the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that they derive all their just powers from the governed. That no national sin can equal in enormity the maintenance, by legal enactment, of a system which deprives a portion of the subjects of its government of these rights, takes from them, so far as human power can do it, every attribute of manhood, and makes of God's image a thing to buy and sell for money in the market. That such a horrible system, under the soft name of the "Peculiar Institution," exists in our land boasting of its attachment to freedom by revolutionary blood on many a battle field where the ancestors of this oppressed class fought side by side with ours, against aggressive power, and aided in achieving the victory.

4. That by every sacred obligation which can act upon us as freemen, as christian men, and as patriots, it is our duty to resist every encroachment of this inhuman system upon our constitutional and national rights, and in the desperate struggle for its final overthrow which has already commenced, to put forth all the political and moral power which we can rightfully command.

5. That we cannot be deceived, nor attempt to cover up the real character of American Slavery by the use of smooth names, for we know that it means the degradation of labor as unfit for men, and of the laboring classes as not entitled to the rights of man; it means the sacrifice of these rights to build up an idle and brutal Aristocracy in the practical denial of every truly Democratic or Whig principle, whose maintenance against the encroachments of tyranny and the oppressions of despotic rulers, makes up the world's history of heroes and martyrs; it means violence, and adultery; it means the refusal of all chances of intellectual and moral culture, gross mental darkness, and utter moral depravity; it means the transformation of those who in the

condition of creation are but little lower than the condition of brutes and the fate of the torn from his wife, that the decided at public vendue, that the

As like a domestic fowl, by the sentence it means the denial common father of us all, and of common Savior and Redeemer.

in its blackest aspect, its most vile, its most direful excess."

we are organized permanently for political hostility in every consti-

tutional manner, to this system of terrible atrocity; and we warn the two hundred and fifty-thousand southern slaveholders and their northern tools, by the seven thousand free votes in 1840, the sixty thousand in 1844, and our three hundred thousand in 1848, that our "manifest destiny" and theirs, are written upon the sky, in the "finality" of a "higher law" eternal and unchangeable as God, which decrees that Right shall triumph over Wrong; and that the promise draws nigh its fulfillment in the day when the sound of our feet shall be heard upon the steps of the Capitol, and from the halls of National Legislation shall be announced our terms of "final settlement," and last "compromise," "no more slave States, no more slave territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves."

7. We respectfully call the attention of every Democrat who reveres the name of Thomas Jefferson, to the following expression of his sentiments upon the subject of slavery and its legislative protectors. "Northward of the Chesapeake you may find here and there an opponent to your doctrine (of emancipation) as you may find here and there a robber and a murderer, but in no greater number."

"With what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample upon the rights of the other, transforms these into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the love of country of the other! For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another."

"What an incomprehensible machine is man! Who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose! \* \* \* When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their groans shall have involved heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of Justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing light and liberty among their oppressors, or at length by His exterminating thunder manifest His attention to the things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

8. That upon all national questions, equally as upon that of slavery, we are in favor of a truly Democratic administration of the general government. To us the people are indebted for the establishment of the cheap postage system, in spite of southern opposition, and we were the earliest advocates of the freedom of the public lands, a measure on the very eve of its accomplishment but for the opposition of the slave power, and the cringing servility of northern senators. We are in favor of the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, so ably advocated by our Representative in Congress, Hon. Eben Newton, for the advancement of the farming interests of the country, and would urge the subject upon the attention of the present Congress, did we not know that it is hopeless to ask from any legislation except that which will be supposed to make some improvement in the grand man-trap into which our Union is turned, and that for every such truly National benefit yielded to the people, the greedy slaveholder will proudly dictate the terms upon which that glorious Union may again be saved! We are in favor of strict economy in the administration of the Federal Government, of such amendments of the Constitution as shall provide for the election of its officers as far as practicable by the people; for voting for candidates for President and Vice President directly, without the intervention of electors; for the election of Senators by the people of the several states; and for changing the plan of our apportionment for Representatives so that no portion of our population, deprived of their natural rights, and made property by state laws, shall be forced to put power into the hands of their oppressors to be used in perpetuating their bondage.

9. That in our State Policy we are in favor of leaving to the people the largest liberty consistent with the good of the whole, of strict equality and the smallest justifiable rates of taxation, of guarding the interests of labor against the encroachment of capital incorporated or individual, of the elevation and education of the poor, and of all measures calculated to promote the cause of true democracy and the progress of humanity.

10. That we heartily accept the nominations made by our National Convention at Pittsburgh "with the resolutions annexed," "not because it is expected of us" as party men, but because our heroic leaders JOHN P. HALE and GEORGE W. JULIAN, are the men of our first choice, worthy to lead the forlorn hope of liberty against the train-bands of Slavery allied with a sham Democracy and degenerate Whiggery, and because the platform adopted "commands the approbation of our judgment" as fairly and truly setting forth so far as it goes, our sentiments, and purposes, as a PERMANENT NATIONAL PARTY.

11. That we cordially invite all good citizens of our County to unite with us upon our National and State platforms of justice and equal rights to all men, and aid us to accomplish their practical application for the regeneration of our nation, and the preservation of pure republicanism in our land.

12. That we earnestly recommend to our friends the organization of Hale Clubs in their respective townships and school districts, and that regular meetings be kept up until after the Presidential Election and documents procured and distributed for the purpose of making our principles more widely known and the reasons that impel us to dissolve all political bands which have tied us to parties whose corrupt leaders have sold our Constitution, the birthright of freemen from a gallant ancestry, and given legislative and popular sanction to the mandate of Slavery for the privilege of being paid out of our common treasury for executing them by official authority.

Note.—It has been suggested to the Committee that injustice has been done the Dem-

ocratic Party in not making sufficient mention of the views of its organ, published at this place as given two years ago. The following extract from an editorial of the Sentinel giving its account of the "County Indignation Meeting," referred to in the Preamble, is therefore appended.

"Every one seemed anxious to give utterance to his detestation of the bloody act, and to his fixed determination to disregard its provisions. There was but one sentiment, one feeling expressed in regard to this law, and that of utter detestation. It was not a meeting of a few partisans for the purpose of promoting party triumph and success. No, it was a gathering of the people of all parties to remind one another that the fire of '76 was not yet entirely extinguished, that they despise and detest tyranny, that they still cling to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence 'all men are created equal that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' and that in believing in these self-evident truths, they will not be made the instruments of the tyrant slave power in fastening the galling fetters upon the limbs of the hapless victims of its cruelty. The expression of this meeting we doubt not, speaks the feelings of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the county. This is not the tramping ground for the blood-hounds of slavery."

Portage Sentinel October 28, 1850.

The same number of the Sentinel carries Fillmore with violation of duty in not vetoing the Bill, because it is "unconstitutional," and "odious, and tyrannical, in its provisions, and clearly in violation of the people's rights," and attributes its paternity to WEBSTER, CLAY and FILLMORE, leaders and oracles of the Whig party.

Gen. Scott's Position Defined.

It is alleged that a declaration made in a speech at Ravens, claiming, on the authority of Senator Wade, a strong anti-slavery proclivity for Gen. Scott, when it reached Washington made considerable fluttering among the slaveholders. The Mississippi members of Congress called on Gen. Scott for an explanation.

The interview is described by a person who accompanied the delegation, in a letter to the Herald and Correspondent, an ardent Scott and Graham newspaper, published at Port Gibson, Miss. We give the letter, with the editor's comments:

"GEN. SCOTT'S POSITION.—After the nomination of the Whig candidate at Baltimore, and the closing of the convention, the delegation from this State visited Gen. Scott, to satisfy themselves whether the slanders circulated against him were true or false. They met him, and the result must prove satisfactory to all. A correspondent writing us says, under date of—

Washington, June 23, 1852.

"MR. BRUNER.—I went to-day in company with the Mississippi delegation, to call on Gen. Winfield Scott. While the conversation is still fresh in my memory, I jot it down for your information. The following contains the substance:

He said, "I was in point of time, the fourth or fifth man who declared for the Omnibus Bill. Clay and Foote the only men I now remember who preceded me. I afterwards, and during the progress of the various compromise bills, sanctioned and sustained each, as it came up, in all its length and breadth. I have, on an average, ever since, at least five times a day, declared the same sentiment. I declared for these measures as early as 1st February, 1850.

Mr. Clay visited me on the day or the next after their passage by Congress, and I may say, embraced me as a brother and partner in their success. I am surprised, and cannot account for the contrary rumor that has gone abroad, especially among my friends at the south. I am glad to have this opportunity of setting myself right in presence of the accredited men of Mississippi. My opinions have not been concealed from Mr. Seward on this subject.

About April, 1850, I met with him on the boat between Elizabethtown (where I was going to superintend and direct about my garden) and New York. It was the first time I had met him for eight years. He renewed the acquaintance and alluded to these measures. I promptly told him, I read dead for the Union, dead for the Constitution, dead for the compromise of the Constitution, and dead against every man opposed to them. I did not meet him again until last December when he opened the interview by an allusion to, and answer of my rudeness to him on the boat. I have declared these sentiments everywhere and before all persons, without reservation or fear of commitment.